3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

in 1920, when Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, and in many other instances in subsequent years, most likely there would have been no breaking of the Versailles Treaty for the purpose of conquest, and, above all, there would be no war today.

GENERAL OUTLINE AND BASIS OF RECONSTRUCTION

As stated before, Lithuania is entirely an agricultural country. During the first twenty-two years of her independence, she focused her attention on the introduction of scientific methods in farming and the development of industries connected with agriculture. She concentrated on the development and production of raw materials in an earnest endeavor to improve her economic status.

The development of world raw-material production from the latter part of the nineteenth century until 1939 may be divided into four periods:

1.—Pre-World War period of normal progress;

2.—The war and post-war period of disturbed development, 1914–22;

3.—Post-war period of progress, beginning with 1923, a seven-year period of progress with moderate fluctuations along lines that followed the same trend as before the war;

4.—Period of disturbed development during the world depression, and of recovery from 1930 until the war of 1939.[2]

1. The pre-war period.—Lithuania then being under the government of Russia, complete economic statistics of that period are not available. On the other hand, the statistical ma-

[2] League of Nations, *Report of the Committee for the Study of the Problems of Raw Materials*, Geneva, 1937, p. 37.

12: Amer. Russ. Inst. (no date) 1950 RB5 Lithuania RB5

[Lithuanian Constitution as of April 7, 1948]

472 Art. 8. Alongside the socialist system of economy in the Lithuanian SSR the law permits the small private economy of individual peasants, artisans and handicraftsmen and small private industrial and trading enterprises.

423 Art. 9. The land occupied by peasant holdings as provided by law is secured for their use free of charge and for an unlimited time.

421 Art. 10. The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in articles of domestic economy and use and articles of personal use and convenience, as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property, is protected by law.

471 Art. 11. The economic life of the Lithuanian SSR is determined and directed by the state national-economic plan, with the aim of increasing the public wealth, of steadily raising the material and cultural standards of the working people, of consolidating the independence of the USSR and strengthening its defensive capacity.

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461 Art. 12. Work in the Lithuanian SSR is a duty and a matter of honour for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

The principle applied in the Lithuanian SSR is that of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Chapter II. The State Structure

142 Art. 13. For the purpose of mutual assistance among the Union Republics along economic and political lines, as well as along the line of defence, the Lithuanian SSR voluntarily united with the other equal Soviet Socialist Republics, namely:

The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic,
The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic and
The Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic

in a federal state, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Proceeding from the aforesaid, the Lithuanian SSR ensures to the USSR, as represented by its higher organs of state power and organs of state administration, the rights defined in Art. 14 of the Constitution of the USSR.

Outside of the spheres set forth in Art. 14 of the Constitution of the USSR, the Lithuanian SSR exercises state authority independently, retaining its sovereign rights in full.